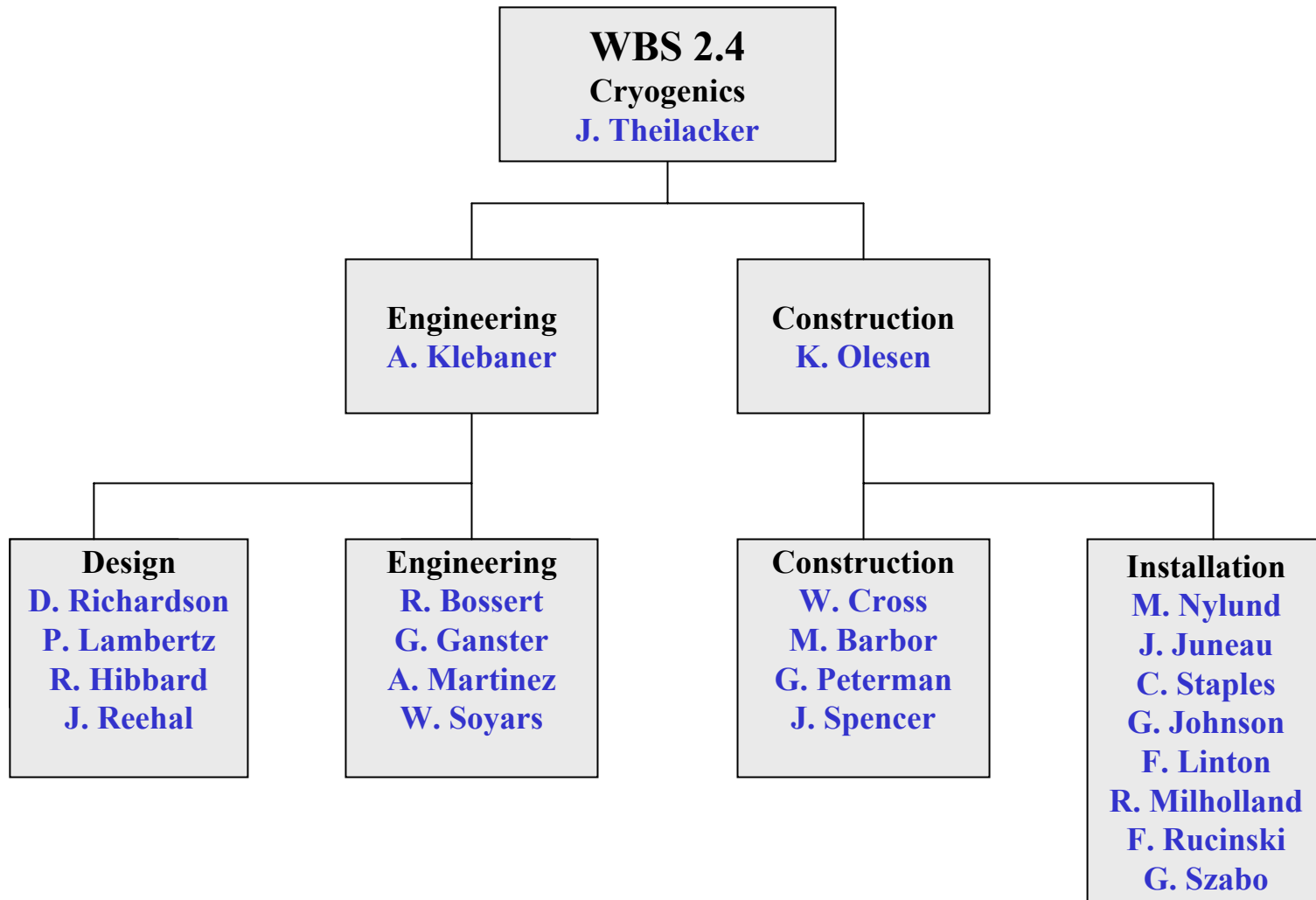


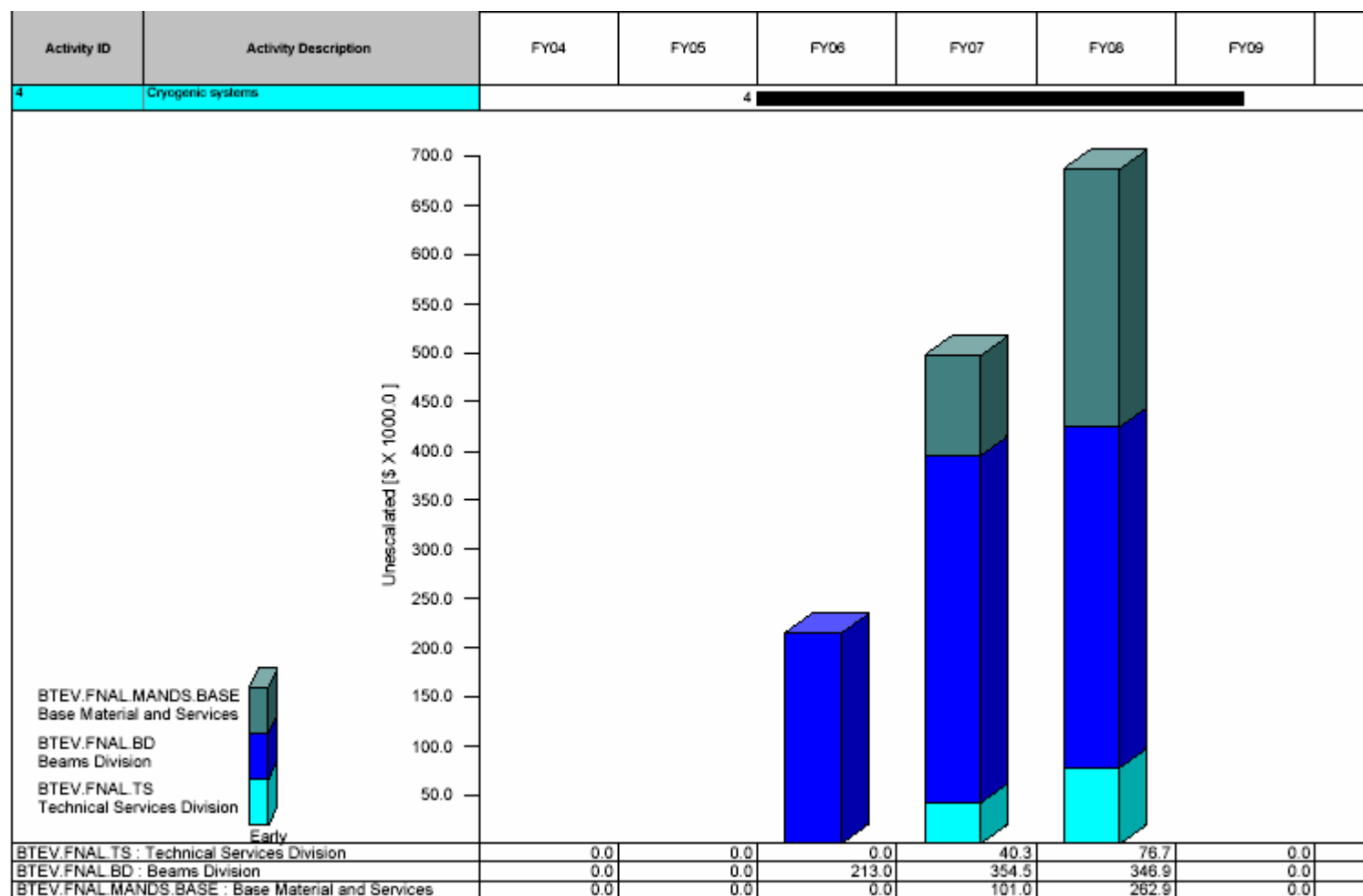
Cryogenic Elements (WBS 2.4)

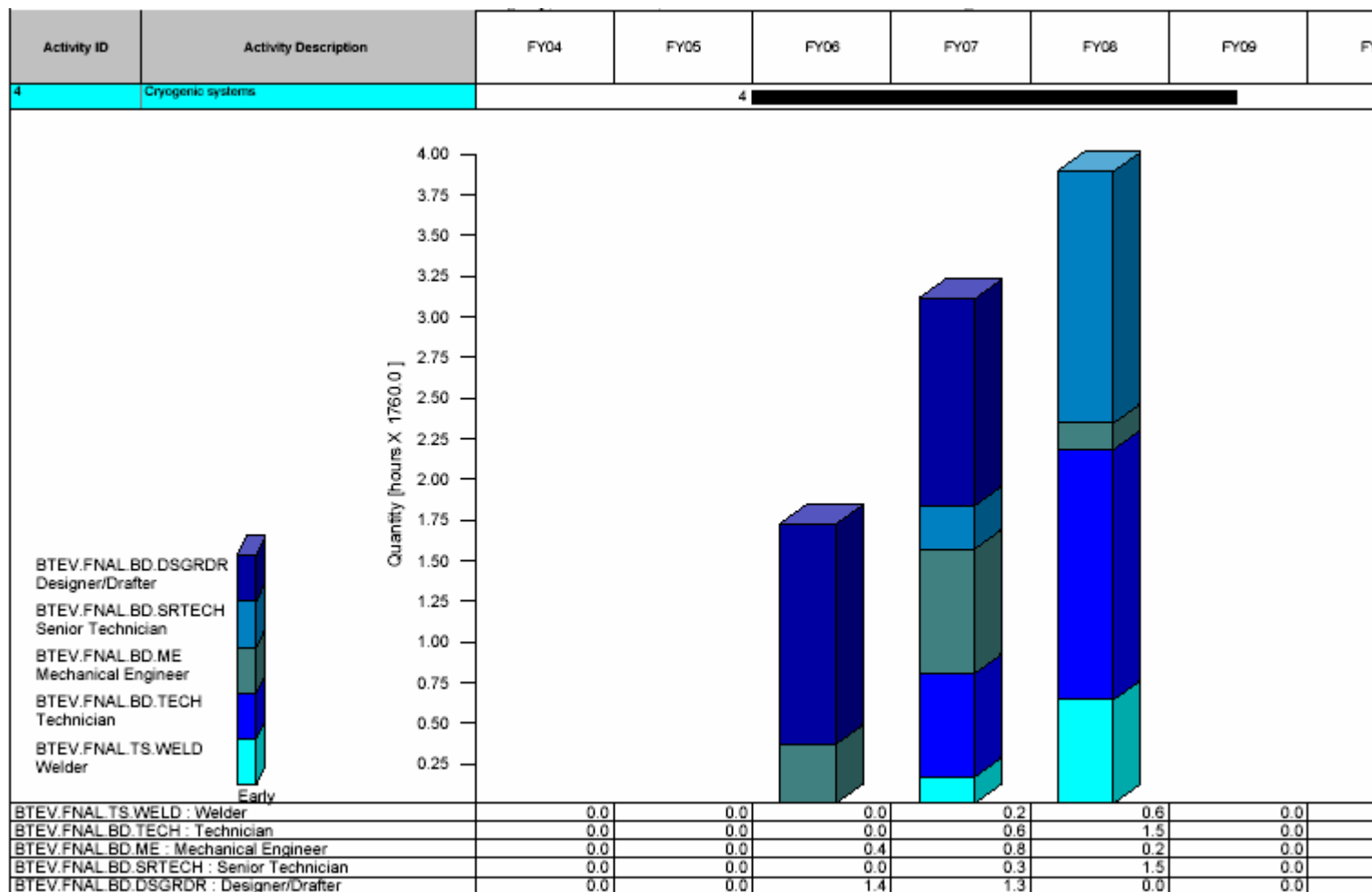
Jay Theilacker

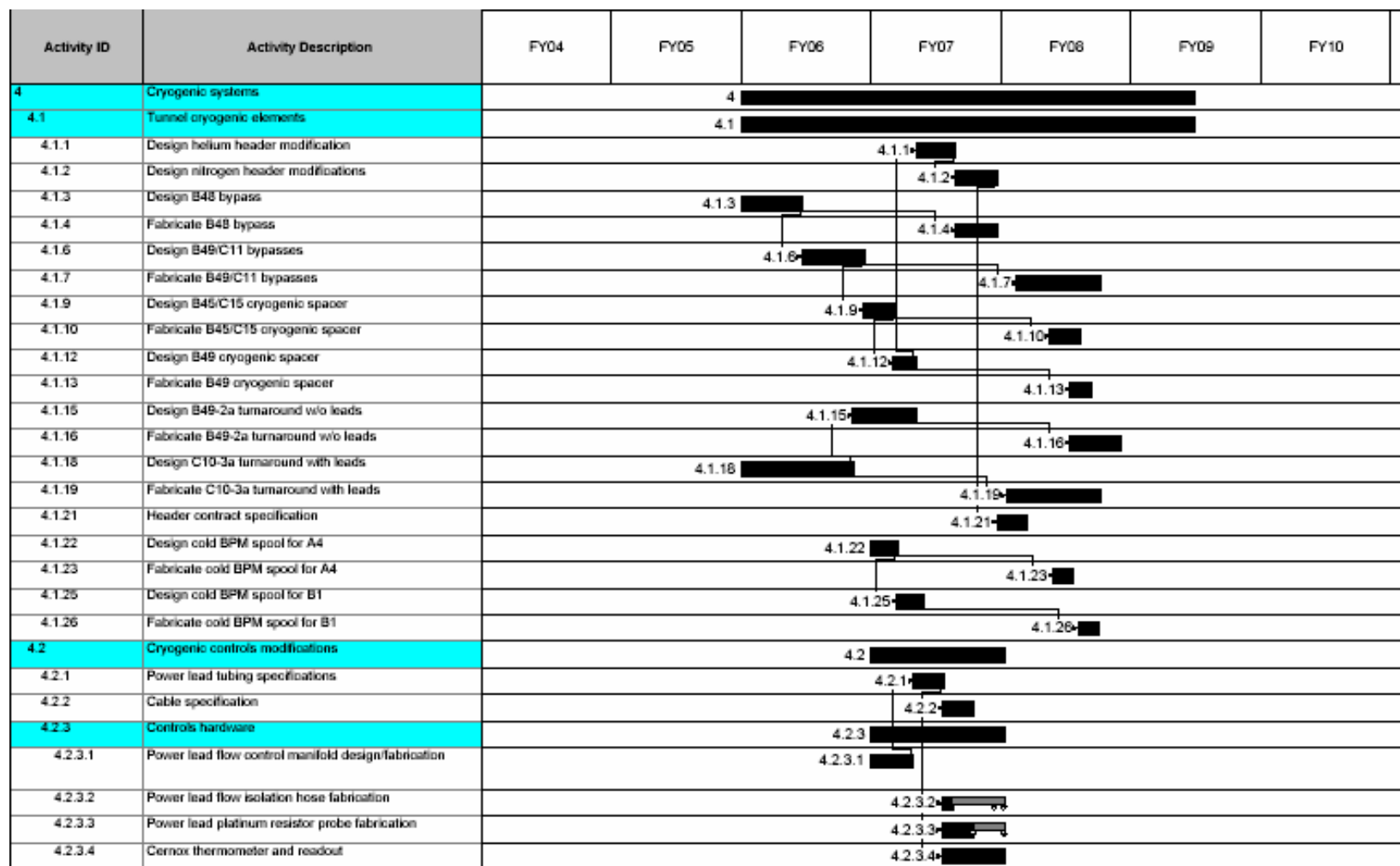
- Design and construction of non-magnetic Tevatron cryogenic elements
 - Cryogenic bypasses
 - B48, B49, C11
 - Cryogenic spacers
 - B45/C11, B49, A48 w/BPM, B11 w/BPM
 - Cryogenic turnaround boxes
 - C10 w/leads, B49 w/o leads
- Supporting instrumentation and control for new Tevatron C0 interaction region components
 - Power lead flow control and thermometry
 - 10 new pairs of leads
- Helium and nitrogen header modifications
 - Extend or reroute headers to support new or moved components



WBS	Subproject	M&S (K\$)	labor (K\$)	total (K\$)
2.4.1	Cryogenic tunnel elements	289.6	902.4	1192.0
2.4.2	Cryogenic controls mods	74.3	129.0	203.3
	Total	363.9	1031.4	1395.3







Risks

- Component design errors
- Insufficient cryogenic system capacity
- Availability of existing personnel resources
- Installation scheduling

Mitigation

- Based on existing Tevatron component designs
- Utilizing high temperature superconducting (HTS) power leads to minimize liquefaction load
- Long-term planning of departmental resources
- Departmental and overall project installation shutdown planning

- Cryogenic requirements
 - The use of HTS power leads ensures a modest increase in liquefaction requirements.
 - Cold iron magnets and a new spool piece design will ensure component heat loads below standard Tevatron designs.
- Cryogenic designs
 - Standard designs will be utilized
- Cryogenic resources
 - Appropriate engineering, design and construction personnel are available throughout the required stages of the project.